MECHEVA, I.S.; KARIBSKAYA, A.V.; SKRYABINA, L.Ye.

Diagnostic value of punctates from the lymph nodes. Sov. med. 24
no. 5:54-61 My '60.   (MIRA 13:10)

1. Iz Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tuberkuleza
(dir. V.F. Chernyshev, zamestitel' direktora po nauchnoy chasti -
prof. D. D. Aseyev) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.
            (LYMPHATICS--DISEASES)   (PUNCTURES)

KARIBSKAYA, E.V.

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - The Effect of Physical   V-12
          Factors.

Abs Jour   : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, 18796

Author   : E.V. Karibskaya and K.M. Malenkova
Inst   : -
Title   : The Reaction of the Animal Organism to Ionizing Radiation
              When Cobalt is Included in the Diet.

Orig Pub   : Vestn. rentgenol i radiol., 1956, No 6, 8-15

Abstract   : Rabbits were subjected to total irradiation with x-rays
              (with a dose of up to 500 r) administered in three stages
              with intervals of 7 months. In those animals receiving
              45 , of Co in their daily ration (for a period of 1 month
              prior to and 3 months after irradiation), the depression
              of hemopoiesis following irradiation was not prolonged,
              while the restoration period lasted 25 to 30 days in all.
              Whole-blood oxygen volume (Van Slyke's method), blood he-
              moglobin content (determined colorimetrically) and blood

Card 1/2

          Biochem Lab. & Hematology Lab - State Sci Res
              Inst. Roentgenology & Radiology in Mototor

BOROVSKAYA, D.P., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KARIBSKAYA, Ye.V., nauchnyy
sotrudnik

Laboratory diagnosis of tumors and other diseases of the lungs.
Trudy TSentr. nauch.-issl. inst. rentg. i rad. 10:63-68 '59.
(MIRA 12:9)
(LUNGS--CANCER) (SPUTUM)

KARIBSKAYA, Ye.V., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Morphological composition of the blood in surgical and combined
treatment of intrathoracic tumors. Trudy TSentr. nauch.-issl. inst.
rentg. i rad. 10:73-80 '59.   (MIRA 12:9)
            (BLOOD--EXAMINATION) (LUNGS--CANCER)

KARIBSKAYA, Ye.V., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; MALENKOVA, K.M., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Elimination of the radiation reaction by using one of the components of vitamin B_{12}. Trudy TSentr. nauch.-issl. inst. rentg. i rad. 10: 397-408 '59.   (MIRA 12:9)

(COBALT CHLORIDE--THERAPEUTIC USE)
(RADIATION--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

KARIBSKAYA, Ye.V.; MATETSKAYA, T.E.

Changes in the peripheral blood during radiotherapy. Med.
rad. 7 no.11:39-45 N'62.   (MIRA 16:9)

1. Iz nauchno-poliklinicheskogo otdela (Y.M.Kagan) i gemato-
logisheskoy laboratorii (Y.V.Karibskaya) Gosudarstvennogo
nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo insti-
tuta Ministerstva Zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.
     (RADIOTHERAPY) (BLOOD—ANALYSIS AND CHEMISTRY)

KARIBSKAYA, Ye.V. (Moskva); NECHAYEVA, T.I. (Moskva)

Salt brittleness of blood leucocytes under the effect of
penetrating irradiation. Trudy TSentr. nauch.-issl. inst.
rentg. i rad. 11 no.1:5-11   '64.

Morphology and coagulation of blood in radiotherapy of
malignant neoplasms. Ibid.:12-22   (MIRA 18:11)

KARIBSKIY, V.V. (Moskva)

Improving the dynamic characteristics of industrial control elements
by means of feedbacks. Avtom.i telem. 17 no.2:117-128 F '56.
(Remote control) (Automatic control)   (MIRA 9:7)

KARIBSKIY, V.V.

AUTHOR: Karibskiy, V. V., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: The Development of Automation in Industry (Razvitiye
              avtomatizatsii promyshlennosti).

PERIODICAL: Priborostroyeniye,1957, Nr 11, pp. 7-13 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Industry has reached certain success in developing the automation
              of operation processess; this is first of all the case in ener-
              getics, ferrous-metallurgy (contrary to non-ferrous metallurgy)
              and in machine building. The apparatus   of the automation of
              remote control are introduced in coal-, oil-, chemical-, light-,
              and food industry as well as in transport and in the telephone-
              telegraph sector and in some other branches of national economy.

              In automatic hydro-power stations the control of electrical
              and mechanical outfit, as well as the control of operations are
              carried out centrally from one point where the switch-board is
              situated. An automatic power station can be directed from a
              neighbouring power station or from a control stand of an energy
              system. In Russia there is already a great number of television
              controlled hydro-power stations which amount to almost 60 % of the
              general capacity of all district power stations. Automatic con-
Card 1/4   trol and telemechanics have found wide use in pumping plants and

The Development of Automation in Industry.   119-11-3/7

flood-gates in canals, as there are the "Moscow Canal "Channel)
or the "Volga-Don Canal" (Lenin-Channel). In a number of power
stations remote control is carried out by mechanisms of fuel supply
from a central control stand of the production department.

In the years after the war the automation of several operation
processes in blast-furnaces and Martin-furnaces were solved.
Most blast-furnaces are equipped with devices by means of which
their automatic charging becomes possible and where at the same
time the charging system introduced allows various combinations
of the change of charging.

In modern blast-furnaces the temperature and humidity of blowing-
in, the pressure of the gas under the charging platform, the pro-
cess of gas combustion in airheaters and their heating, as well
al others, are controlled. The calculation devices are used with
the blast furnace number II "·Azovstal'". By means of it systems
of equations are solved which analytically connect the parameters
with one another and show affect on the course of the blast-
furnace process. The results of the solutions are supplied in
form of parameters which necessarily must be kept at every single
Card 2/4   moment. The experimental installation of this apparatus proved
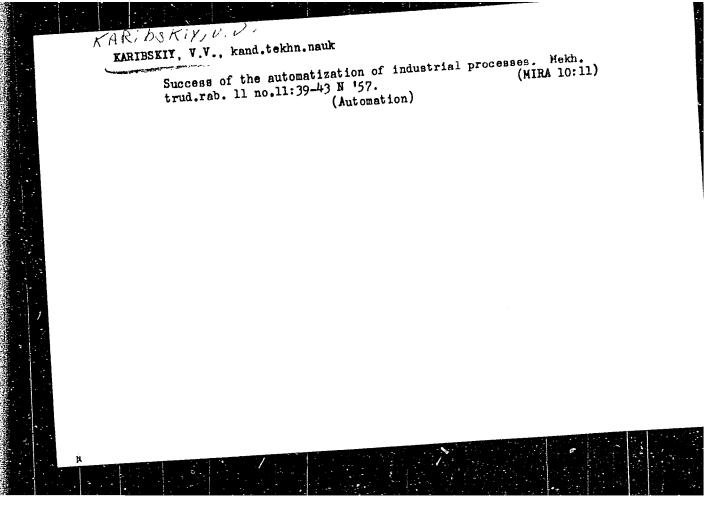
The Development of Automation in Industry.   119-11-3/7

the possibility of the use of this system of lines. The solution
of this complicated problem will make it possible to pass over
to the new forms of the automation of blast furnace operations.
In a Martin-furnace plant the majority of the furnaces is equipped
with the means of automatic control and of the regulation of the
heat "regime". The automation of the following processes was
carried out: control of the temperature of the heating of Masut-
oil, control of the pressure of the blast-furnace as well as of
coke-gas, control of the consumption of fuel, control of the ratio
fuel'air, control of the pressure in the operation space of the
furnace, of the program regulation of burning, of the pressure
as well as of the frequency of opening and closing the valves, of
the temperature of the furnace camber as well as of the thorn
(inset) as well as of a number of other parameters of the techno-
logical process.

Of great interest is the automatic department for the production
of ball- and roller bearings in the first ball-bearing works in
Moscow. In this work all main technical and transport operations,
the supply of blanks to the machines, mechanic and thermic pre-
paration, control operations and the sorting of balls according
to their size are automatized. Also the assembling and packing

Card 3/4

KARIBSKIY, V.V.

KARIBSKIY, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk

Success of the automatization of industrial processes. Mekh.
trud.rab. 11 no.11:39-43 N '57.   (MIRA 10:11)
                        (Automation)

KARIBSKIY, V. V.

28(1)   PHASE I   BOOK EXPLOITATION   SOV/1606

Akademiya nauk SSSR.   Institut avtomatiki i telemekhaniki

Avtomatika i telemekhanika; sbornik (Automation and Telemechanics;
    Collection of Articles) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958.   144 p.
    5,000 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: Ya.Z. Tsypkin;   Ed. of Publishing House: V.A. Kotov;
    Tech. Ed.: I.N. Guseva.

PURPOSE: The book may be useful to engineers working with automatic
    and remote control.

COVERAGE: This is a collection of 15 articles which were presented
    at the fourth and fifth scientific and technical conferences of
    young members of the Institute of Automation and Telemechanics of
    the USSR Academy of Sciences.   The fourth conference was held in
    1955 and the fifth in 1956. The material contained in the articles
    is based on research work done by young members of the Institute.

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Automation and Telemechanics   (Cont.)   SOV/1606

acted upon by a step signal. He also describes a method of
stabilizing systems by introducing a control key and by
increasing feedback coefficient. There are 5 references,
all Soviet.

Sinitsyn, A.S.   Device for Experimental Determination of   29
Frequency Characteristics of Servomechanism Systems
    The author describes the operation of a device used for
determining frequency charcteristics of d-c and a-c
servomechanism systems. The device was developed at
IAT AS USSR in 1954. Its error of amplitude and phase
measurement is 1-2% and 1^0 respectively. There are no
references.

          ELEMENTS OF AUTOMATIC AND REMOTE CONTROL DEVICES   34

Karibskiy, V.V.   Principles of the Operation of Magnetic   34
Memory Devices (a Survey)
    The author discusses basic characteristics of a memory
device and describes the operation of memory devices using

Card 3/8

AUTHOR: Karibskiy, V.V.   119-58-4-2/15

TITLE: **Dating Pulse Generator for Digital Program Control System**
                of Machine Tools   (Generator
                taktiruyushchikh impul'sov dlya sistemy tsifrovogo programmnogo
                upravleniya stankom)

PERIODICAL: Priborostroyeniye, 1958, Nr 4, pp. 5-8 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Digital control system is based upon the following principle:
                1.) The entire contour of the part to be treated is, in effect,
                    approximated by short straight lines. The length of these
                    straight lines is such that the difference between the
                    approximated contour and the actual contour is smaller than
                    the accuracy required when producing the respective part.
                2.) When an impulse is imparted to the control mechanism, the
                    organ carrying out this work is shifted by one unit of length
                    (e.g. by 0.01 mm).
                First of all, the projection of each straight line section upon
                the x,y,z-axis is determined and thus the number of dating pulses for
Card 1/2   each axis is ascertained. Impulse numbers are then recorded

Dating Pulse Generator for Digital Program Control System of   119-58-4-2/15
Machine Tools

on a perforated band, from where they are conveyed by way of an
input commutator to a register, where they are accumulated
according to x,y, and z-values. From this accumulator they are
conveyed by way of the output commutator and the generator for
the dating   pulses to the transformer, which, in turn,
passes on the x,y,z-impulses to the control organ of machine tool.
The principle upon which the generator for the dating
pulses is based is explained and the generator is calculated.
There are 4 figures, and 5 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/2

SOV/11?-5?-6-3/18

28(2)

AUTHOR: Karibskiy, V. V., Engineer

TITLE: An Interpolator of the Second Order for Systems of the
              Digital Preset Course (Interpolyator vtorogo poryadka dlya sistem
              tsifrovogo programmnogo upravleniya)

PERIODICAL: Priborostroyeniye, 1959, Nr 6, pp 7 - 10 (USSR)
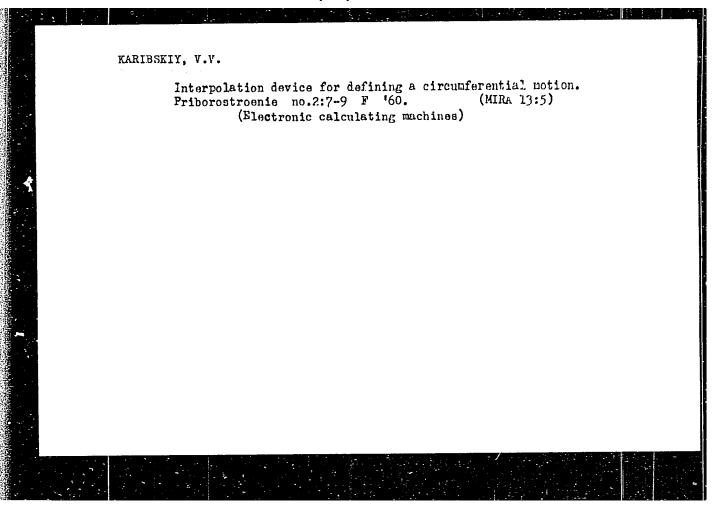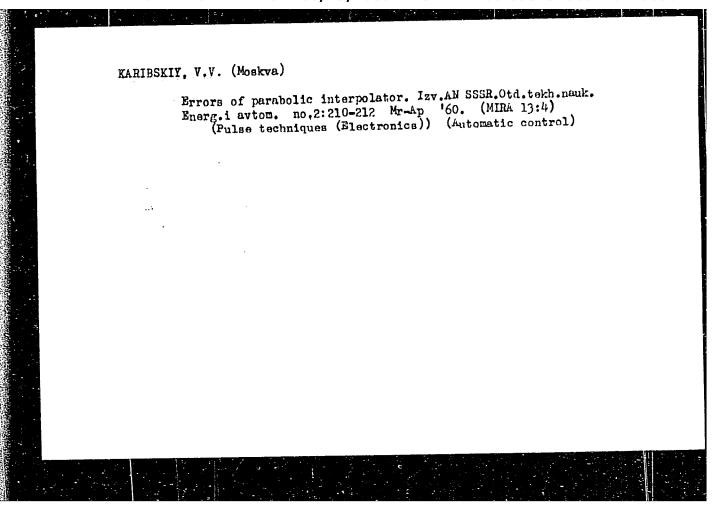
ABSTRACT: A description is given of the circuit diagram and algorithm
              of an interpolator which controls the movement of a tool
              along a parabola. Proceeding from Newton's interpolation
              formula a computation course is derived for the circuit
              diagram (Fig 2), which indicates the pulses for the value
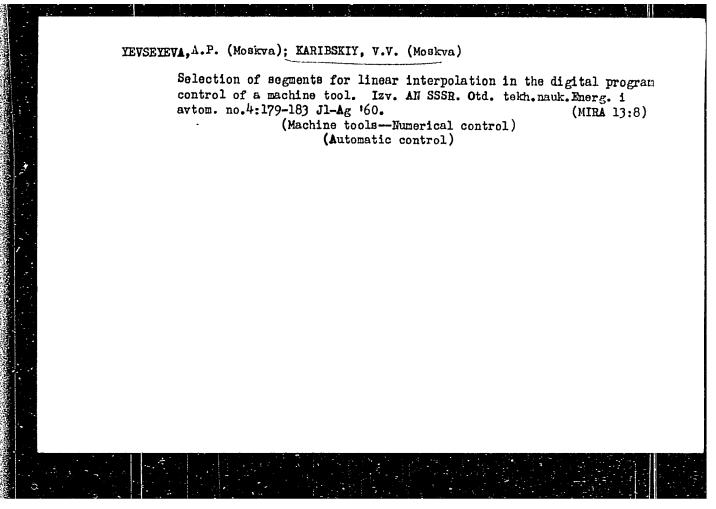   increase of $\Delta^2 y$ for equal intervals of x. The variation
              of the $\Delta^2 y$ value takes place in whole units, the fractional
              values are accumulated and after reaching a whole unit they
              are delivered as additional pulses. Figure 4 shows a prac-
              tical example. A table contains the $\Delta^2 y$ values in the
              decimal and the binary systems as well as the accumulation
              of the fractional sums and the delivery of the additional
              impulse as soon as the fraction exceeds the unit. There

Card 1/1   are 4 figures and 1 table.

KARIBSKIY, V.V.

Interpolation device for defining a circumferential motion.
Priborostroenie no.2:7-9 F '60.   (MIRA 13:5)
(Electronic calculating machines)

KARIBSKIY, V.V. (Moskva)

Errors of parabolic interpolator. Izv.AN SSSR.Otd.tekh.nauk.
Energ.i avtom. no.2:210-212 Mr-Ap '60. (MIRA 13:4)
(Pulse techniques (Electronics)) (Automatic control)

YEVSEYEVA,A.P. (Moskva); KARIBSKIY, V.V. (Moskva)

Selection of segments for linear interpolation in the digital program
control of a machine tool. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekh.nauk.Energ. i
avtom. no.4:179-183 Jl-Ag '60.   (MIRA 13:8)
                    (Machine tools—Numerical control)
                         (Automatic control)

16.6800

78160
SOV/103-21-3-6/21

AUTHOR: Karibskiy, V. V. (Moscow)

TITLE: On Error of the Interpolating Device for Directing Circular Motion

PERIODICAL: Avtomatika i telemekhanika, 1960, Vol 21, Nr 3, pp 317-322 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The paper defines the algorithm of an interpolating device directing a circular motion and evaluates the interpolation errors. The origin of coordinates x,y is assumed to be in the center of the circle, the latter described by:

$$x^2 + y^2 = R^2, \tag{1}$$

where R is the radius of the circle. It is assumed that the movement is clockwise and starts from the point with coordinates $x = 0$, $y = R$. When the ordinate

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On Error of the Interpolating Device for   78160
Directing Circular Motion   SOV/103-21-3-6/21

decreases by unity the corresponding abscissa x_1 may be defined as $x_1^2 = R^2 - (y - 1)^2 = R^2 - (R - 1)^2 = 2R - 1$. In a similar manner, by decreasing the coordinate y by $2, 3, \ldots, k$ units, the corresponding values x_2^2, $x_3^2, \ldots, x_k^2$ may be found and the following expressions may be written:

$$x_1^2 = 2R - 1,$$
$$x_2^2 - x_1^2 = 2R - 3,$$
$$\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots$$
$$x_k^2 - x_{k-1}^2 = 2R - (2k - 1) \quad (k = 1, 2, 3, \ldots). \tag{2}$$

According to expressions (2), the circular trajectory may be approximated by changing the coordinate x until x_1^2 equals $2R - 1$. At this moment y decreases by unity.

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On Error of the Interpolating Device for
Directing Circular Motion

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SOV/103-21-3-6/21

is once more changed by unity, and so on, until Δ_k $< 2R - \left[2(k + 1) - 1\right]$. When this is achieved the coordinate x is changed by unity. If now the condition defined by Eq. (2'):

$$x^2_{i+1-m} - x^2_{i-m} + \Delta_k > 2R - [2(k+1)-1], \qquad (2')$$

is satisfied, the coordinate y is changed by unity, and the above described process is repeated. The above method approximates the circle by a broken line. It is shown that the error δ_y in the direction of the ordinate axis is within the limits of $0 \leqslant \delta_y < 2$. If a change of x satisfies the condition for a change in y, and if it is arranged that both changes occur simultaneously, then the error δ_y may be held smaller than

Card 4/6   unity. The radial error δ_R, when $0 < x R/\sqrt{2}$, is
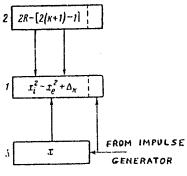
On Error of the Interpolating Device for   78160
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given as:

$$\delta_R = \sqrt{(\sqrt{R^2 - x^2} + \delta y)^2 + x^2} - R. \tag{8}$$

Equation (2) represents the algorithm according to which
the interpolating device operates. A simplified diagram
of this device is shown in Fig. 2,

Fig. 2

Card 5/6

TRAPEZNIKOV, V.A., akademik, glav. red.; AYZERMAN, M.A., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; AGEYKIN, D.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; ARTOBOLEVSKIY, I.I., akademik, red.; BATRACHENKO, L.P., inzh., red.; VORONOV, A.A., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; GAVRILOV, M.A., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; DIKUSHIN, V.I., akademik, red.; KARIBSKIY, V.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; KOGAN, B.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; KRASIVSKIY, S.P., red.; KULEBAKIN, V.S., akademik, red.; LERNER, A.Ya., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; LETOV, A.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; MEYEROV, M.V., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; PET-ROV, B.N., akademik, red.; PUGACHEV, V.S., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; SOTSKOV, B.S., red.; STEFANI, Ye.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; KHRAMOY, A.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; TSYPKIN, Ya.Z., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., red.; CHELYUSTKIN, A.O., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; CHILIKIN, M.G., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; NAUMOV, B.N., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; KASHINA, P.S., tekhn. red.

[Transactions of the International Federation of Automatic Control, lst International Congress, Moscow, 1960] Trudy I Mezhdunarodnogo kongressa Mezhdunarodnoi federatsii po avtomaticheskomu upravleniiu. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR. Vol.2. [Theory of discrete systems, optimal systems, and adaptive automatic control systems] Teoriia diskretnykh, optimal'nykh i samonastraivaiushchikhsia sistem. 1961.   996 p.
(MIRA 14:9)

1. International Federation of Automatic Control, lst International Congress, Moscow, 1960. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Sotskov)
(Automatic control)

S/119/61/000/009/001/003
D231/D304

AUTHOR: Karibskiy, V.V., Candidate of Technical Sciences,
                Docent

TITLE: New means of automation and telemechanics

PERIODICAL: Priborostroyeniye, no. 9, 1961, 4-9

TEXT: The following instruments and systems are being designed
or are already available on the market in the USSR: 1) A correlo-
graph designed in ЦНИИ КА (TsNIIKA) for use in calculating corre-
lation functions of low frequency processes. It is used for calcu-
lating auto- and mutual correlation functions of the processes with
the frequency spectrum from 0 to 20 cycles. The operation is fully
automatic and the calculation of correlation functions is 60 to
180 times faster than on calculating-analytical machines. The
error is of the order of 5-10% of maximum value of the function.
2) An experimental electronic controller type ЭЭР-2 (EER-2) design-
ed by TsNIIKA for finding the extremum of the controlled value

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New means of automation...

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purpose induction flowmeters of the type 3-PИ (3-RI), designed
by НИИТ (NIIT). They are applicable to various pipe diameters
and various flow velocities of the substance ranging from acid
solutions to pastes. Instruments measuring flows up to 800 m^3/hr
at 150°C substance temperature are being designed to operated in
explosive environments. 6) A general purpose electronic system of
instruments ЭAYC (EAUS) for control and automatic regulation, de-
signed by NIIT. This system can be combined with the pneumatic
AYC, (AUS) into a unique pneumo-electric system of control. The
system consists of: control valve transmitters; electro-pneumatic
and pneumo-electric transducer of resistance, displacement a.c.
current and thermocouple voltage into a standard current signal;
controllers with electric and pneumatic actuators; functional units
performing mathematical calculations; secondary monitoring and re-
cording instruments and control stations; electropneumatic posi-
tioner. Accuracy class of instruments 0.5 - 1.0. Maximum dist-
ance between units - 50 km. 7) A range of following instruments
for general application, designed by NIIT, and based on the use of

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New means of automation...   S/119/61/000/009/001/003
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radio isotopes, ultrasound and radiowaves: a radioactive liquid
density meter ПЖСР-5 (PZhR-5), a radioactive level indicator РИУ-2
(RIU-2) both utilizing gamma rays. These instruments are applied
in complicated processes of automatic control of density and level
of liquids. Accuracy of measurement of density - ± 0.001 g/cm^3,
accuracy of level control $\pm$ 1cm. For the continuous automatic re-
mote measurement of liquid level in the temperature range of 10°
to 250°C and pressure up to 250 kg force/cm^2 level meters of the
types УЗУ-3МА (UZU-3MA), УЗУ-14 (UZU-14) and УЗУ-4К (UZU-4K) were
designed. Their operation is based on the principle of reflection
of ultrasonic oscillation from the plane of the liquid-gas boundary.
8) An ultrashort wave level meter of the type УКВУ-2 (UKVU-2) suit-
able for an automatic level control of electrolytes at the temper-
ature of 400°C and pressure of 40 kg force/cm^2. The operation is
based on the principle of determining the position of the node of
a standing electromagnetic wave reflected from the surface of the
medium. The range of the instrument is 0.8 to 1.1 m. Accuracy
class 2.5. 9) A radiointerference multichannel instrument ИПРМ-1

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New means of automation...

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(IPRM-1) suitable for continuous remote gravimetric measurement of vapor content of the water-vapor mixture. Its operation is based on the measurement of dielectric permittivity of the mixture at very high frequencies. Range: 0 - 35% at mixture pressure of 170 kg force/cm^2. 10) An instrument AKPA -01-59 (AKRD-01-59) for control and recording of the composition of sulphuric acid and ferrous oxide in the steel wire etching baths. It works on the principle of continuous measurement of specific electric conductivity and specific weight of the two-component system in the solution. 11) A range of pH instruments: automatic electronic pH meters for measurement, recording and control of pH, types ДПП$_г$-2 (DPP$_g$-2), ДПП$_г$-3 (DPP$_g$-3), АЭП-59 (AEP-59) and others. 12) An instrument type ИВ-439 (IV-439) designed by "Tsvetmetavtomatika" for automatic continuous measurements of moisture content in the air and gases in industrial conditions. It operates on the principle of resistance measurement of a sensing element made of microporous ebonite. The resistance of the element varies between 10^8 and 10^{12} ohms. The maximum distance between the measuring instrument and the trans-

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                                     D231/D304

mitter – 30 m. There are 3 ranges: 0.1 – 2; 0.5 – 5 and 2 – 15 g/m^3. The experimental models are being produced by KБЦMA (KBTsMA). 13) A mercury vapor concentration meter used for a continuous automatic measurement and recording of mercury concentration in the atmos-phere. in the industrial objects. Two ranges are obtainable: 0.1 – 0.6 mg/m^3 (type KP –445M (IKRP–445M)) and 0.002 – 0.06 mg/m^3 (type ИKPП–446 (IKRP–446)). The operation of these instruments is based on the measurement of the absorption of ultraviolet rays by the mercury vapors. 14) A range of level indicators, type YДY–5 (UDU–5) designed by BHИИKA (VNIIKA) mainly for petroleum industries. These indicators can operate in conjunction with a distance attach-ment of a potentiometric type which enables a remote level indica-tion at a distance of 1000–1500 m with an error of ±15 mm. and in conjunction with a code-impulse transmission system of indication with an accuracy of reproduction ±1 mm without any distance limita-tions. 15) A sampling device of the type ПCP–4 (PSR–4) for ground reservoirs. 16) A moisture meter of the type ПBЧK–2 (PVChK–2) designed by CKБ (SKB) and used in tea processing. Range: 0 – 18%

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humidity. Accuracy: ±0.5%. It operates on the principle of the
dependence of dielectric permittivity of tea on humidity. 17) An
automatic continuous dosing machine designed by НИКИМП (NIKIMP)
for use in dozing of various granular substances. It controls,
records and integrates the amount of substance being delivered.
This system consists of a feeder with a pneumatic controller (AUS
system). 18) A device for telemetering of pulse-frequency system,
type ЧИ (ChI) designed by TsNIIKA for the purpose of telemetering
and control of magnitudes converted to d.c. voltage. 19) A cyclic
apparatus of short range operation working in conjunction with a
tele-control and tele-signalling apparatus, type БТЦ (BTTs).
20) Devices for the СРП-3 (SRP-3) system designed by VNIIKA, used
for telemechanization of pumping stations in the petroleum indus-
try. 21) A series of machines and instruments designed by NTKIMP
for the determination of the mechanical strength of materials. One
of them is a test machine, type МРЭ-5 (MRE-5) as well as a univer-
sal hydraulic 15 ton machine for sample testing. 22) A machine,
type МРС-250 (MRS-250) designed by NIKIMP for the use in the deter-

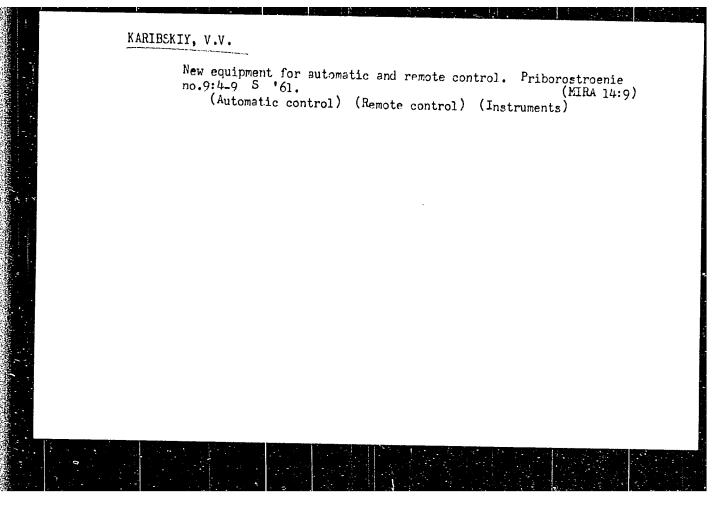Card 7/8

New means of automation...   S/119/61/000/009/001/003
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mination of mechanical properties of materials in the temperature
range of -100° to +400°C. The range of loading of the machine:
200 to 500 kg force. The force is measured electrically. 23) A
vibration dynamometer, type OB-5 (OV-5), designed by NIKIMP and
suitable for measurements of forces up to 5 tons force with an err-
or of .2%. 24) A computing-adding machine type KП (KP) designed
by ГCKTБ (GSKTB). 25) A machine type KД (KD) designed by GSKTB
for stamping fare tickets. 26) An automatic complex four-channel
mobile station type AKC-4 (AKS-4) designed by NIIKA and used in
complex geophysical explorations of petrolem and gas wells. There
are 11 figures and 6 Soviet-bloc references.

Card 8/8

KARIBSKIY, V.V.

New equipment for automatic and remote control. Priborostroenie
no.9:4-9 S '61.   (MIRA 14:9)
    (Automatic control) (Remote control) (Instruments)

ORSHANSKIY,D.L.,gl.red.ARUTYUNOV, K.B., red.; VORONOV, A.A., red.;
    KARANDEYEV, K.B., red.; KARIBSKIY, V.V., red.; KRASIVSKIY,
    S.P., red.; KULEBAKIN, V.S., red.; LOGINOV, L.I., red.;
    LUKIN, V.I., red.; MALOV, V.S., red.; PAVLENKO, V.A., red.;
    PETROV, B.N., red.; RAKOVSKIY, M.Ye., red.; SMAGLY, L.V.,
    red.; SMIRNOV, A.D., red.; SOTSKOV, B.S., red.; STEFANI,
    Ye.P., red.; TRAPEZNIKOV, V.A., red.; TSAREVSKIY, Ye.N.,
    red.; LEONOVA, Ye.I., tekhn. red.

[EIKA; encyclopedia of measurements, control and automa-
tion]EIKA; entsiklopediia izmerenii kontrolia i avtomati-
zatsii. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat. No.1. 1962. 243 p.
                                    (MIRA 16:3)
    (Instruments) (Automation) (Mensuration)

BEREZOVETS, Galina Tarasovna; MALYY, Aleksandr L'vovich[deceased];
NADZHAFOV, Enver Mamed ogly; KARIBSKIY, V.V., red.;
VRONSKIY, L.N., ved. red.; STAROSTINA, L.D., tekhn. red.

[Devices in a pneumatic multipurpose, standardized system and
their use in automatically controlled production processes]
Pribory pnevmaticheskoi agregatnoi unifitsirovannoi sistemy i
ikh ispol'zovanie dlia avtomatizatsii proizvodstvennykh pro-
tsessov. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat,
1962. 213 p.   (MIRA 16:1)
                    (Pneumatic machinery)
                    (Automatic control)

KARIBSZKIJ, V.V. [Karibskiy, V.V.] (USSR)

New means of automation and technology. Mores automat 10 no.6:163-165 '62.

KARIBSKIY, V. V.; SOTSKOV, B. S.

General state system of devices and technical means of automa-
tion. Standartizatsiia 26 no.10:3-10   O '62.

(MIRA 15:10)

(Automatic control)

KARIBSKIY, V.V. (Moskva)

Discrete principle for action shaper design. Avtom. i telem. 24 no.12:
1702-1705 D '63.   (MIRA 17:1)

L 13214-63   BDS/EWT(d)   AFFTC/APGC/ASD   Pg-4/Pk-4/Pl-4/Po-4/Pq-4
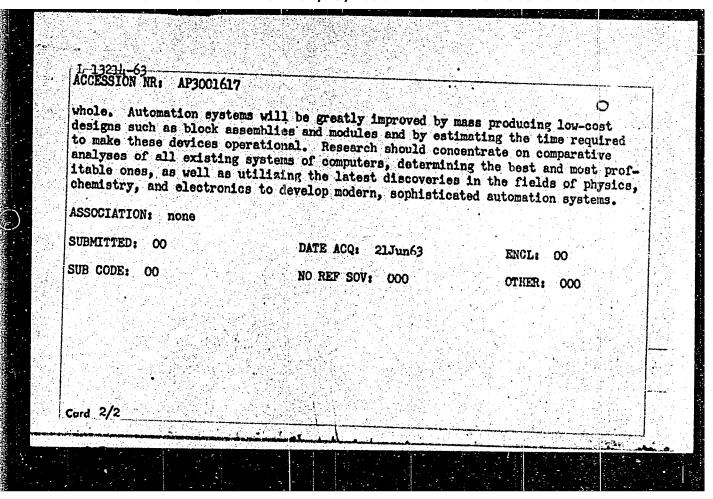IJP(C)/BC

ACCESSION NR: AP3001617   S/0030/63/000/005/0040/0046

AUTHOR: Sotskov, B. S.(Corresponding member of the AS USSR); Karibskiy, V. V.(Can-
didate of technical sciences)

TITLE: Basic problems in establishing a unified automation system

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Vestnik, no. 5, 1963, 40-46

TOPIC TAGS: automatic control system, energy parameter, block assembly, module,
low-cost computer

ABSTRACT: Coordinated planning of automatic control systems is an integral part in
developing the national economy. Careful attention must be paid to the types of
machines and computers involved. The actual machines that produce the interaction
of energy and matter, the ways in which data are obtained and fed into these
machines, and the use of energy in these processes, all must be thoroughly under-
stood. These devices operate without human control. Reducing detail to energy
parameters, known as signals, is a complicated process. The parameters of input
and output signals emitted by the computers receiving, transmitting, assimilating,
and converting data must be standardized, but substituting a single unified control
system is less desirable than fusing a variety of unified systems into a total

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L-13214-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3001617

whole. Automation systems will be greatly improved by mass producing low-cost designs such as block assemblies and modules and by estimating the time required to make these devices operational. Research should concentrate on comparative analyses of all existing systems of computers, determining the best and most prof- itable ones, as well as utilizing the latest discoveries in the fields of physics, chemistry, and electronics to develop modern, sophisticated automation systems.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00   DATE ACQ: 21Jun63   ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00   NO REF SOV: 000   OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 41043-65   EWT(d)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(1)   Po-4/Pq-4/Pg-4/Pae-2/Pu-4/Pk-4/P1-4   IJP(c)
ACCESSION NR: AP5006282   S/0103/65/026/002/0308/0314 WW/BC

AUTHOR: Karibskiy, V. V. (Moscow)

TITLE: Analysis of systems intended for checking the operability and diagnosing faults

SOURCE: Avtomatika i telemekhanika, v. 26, no. 2, 1965, 308-314

TOPIC TAGS: automatic system operability, fault diagnosis, automatic control, automatic control design, automatic control system, automatic control theory

ABSTRACT: For systems having no feedback or reserves, the minimum number of outputs ensuring the possibility of checking operability and/or diagnosing of faults is determined. A functional model (analogous to a logical model) of the system in question is constructed; the model comprises functional units which possess specified characteristics. A simple rule for consecutive checking of all functional units is formulated. To check the operability of a system, it is

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L 41043-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5006282

necessary and sufficient to check all free final outputs, with all initial inputs
excited. A fault in any unit of the system will result in a nonpermissible signal at
least at one of the free final outputs. The minimum number of outputs required
for checking purposes is found for a particular example by using a modification of
I. A. Chegis', et al., method (Tr. matem. in-ta, v. LI, 1958). It is recom-
mended that feedback-type systems be converted into open-loop-type systems by
breaking the loops for the time when the system is checked. "In conclusion, the
author wishes to thank M. A. Gavrilov, P. P. Parkhomenko, Ye. S. Sogomonyan,
O. P. Kuznetsov, and A. T. Daurova for their comments made during
discussions." Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 1 formula, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 04Feb64   ENCL: 00   SUB CODE: IE, DP

NO REF SOV: 002   OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

L 51317-65   EWP(c)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWT(d)/T/EWA(d)/EWP(l)/EWP(v)   Pf-4

ACCESSION NR: AP5009212   UR/0020/65/161/001/0059/0062

AUTHOR: Karibskly, V. V.; Parkhomenko, P. P.; Sogomonyan, Ye. S.;

TITLE: Checking the operability of and detecting faults in finite automata

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 161, no. 1, 1965, 59-62

TOPIC TAGS: finite automaton, automaton operability, fault detection

ABSTRACT: A list of n faults can be specified in such a way that every fault
somehow alters the flow diagram or flow table of the good (sound) automaton M_0.
Each flow diagram corresponds to an automaton M_i where $i = 1, \ldots n$. Then, the
problem of checking operability or locating the fault is reduced to a problem of
determining which automaton, in the class $\{M_0, M_1, \ldots M_n\}$, is dealt with by
the experimenter. A. Gill gives a solution to this problem ("Introduction to the
Theory of Finite-State Machines, 1962) for the case when the automata,
corresponding to a specified list of faults, belong to a so-called "exclusive class";
they are characterized by the fact that no state of the automaton M_i is equivalent

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L 51317-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5009212

to any state of M_j when $i \neq j$, each automaton of this class being minimal. In a specific case, if M_0 is strong-coupled and minimal and no $M_1, \ldots, M_n$ is equivalent to M_0, the classes $\{M_0, M_1\}, \ldots, \{M_0, M_n\}$ are exclusive. Nevertheless, in the general case, it cannot be said that the class $\{M_0, M_1, \ldots M_n\}$ is exclusive. This article considers the case free from the above limitations, i.e., when the faulty automata class is not exclusive, the sound automaton is not strong-coupled (or not minimal), and when the equivalent automata having "essential" faults differ from each other. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 10 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut avtomatiki i telemekhaniki AN SSSR (Institute of Automation and Telemechanics, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 21Sep64   ENCL: 00   SUB CODE: EC, IE

NO REF SOV: 001   OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT6030872   SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0189/0224

AUTHOR: Karibskiy, V. V.; Parkhomenko, P. P.; Sogomonyan, Ye. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Failure analysis of combined systems

SOURCE: Moscow. Institut avtomatiki i telemekhaniki. Abstraktnaya i strukturnya teo-riya releynykh ustroystv (Abstract and structural theory of relay devices). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 189-224

TOPIC TAGS: circuit failure, material failure, signal analysis, mathematic analysis

ABSTRACT: Problems in analyzing memory-less digital systems for the purpose of check-ing on their efficiency and predicting failure are discussed. The proposed tests are in the form of minimum sets of input variables intended to produce a measurable re-sponse of the controlled system. In the present paper, the problem is extended to gen-eral combined multi-output systems which may consist of arbitrary logic elements or any combination of subsystems. The methods for constructing minimum verifying and di-agnostic sets are given for: a) sets of input variable values, or input variables, for a given number of controllable output poles and internal subsystems (minimum veri-fying and diagnostic tests); b) sets of controllable output poles and internal subsys-tems for a given number of input variable sets; c) sets of pairs, i. e., input set-

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ACC NR: AT6030872

-output pole, input set-internal subsystem, from the total number of such sets used in checking the system. Methods for the construction of approximate verifying and diagnostic sets of the three types are reported. A table listing failure functions for different probabilities of the system's states is used. Also considered are the methods for the construction of optimum verification programs with regard to the intermediate information obtained in the process of system control, the relative "weight" of the input sets, output poles and internal subsystems, as well as the probability of given defects. A three-input gate is used as an example for the application of *minimum diagnostic sets* for the analysis of defects. The possible defects are enumerated and functions are assigned to identify these failures. Truth tables are used for the generation of eight minimum test sets designed to reveal the nature of the failure. The *approximate test sets* are used to determine the particular state of the system from a multitude of possible states on the basis of assigned probabilities. The *conditional diagnostic test sets* are based on consideration of the available intermediate information concerning the state of the system. The procedure consists in dividing the possible states of a system into subsets and choosing the subsets for further division in accordance with the decision that the particular subset does or does not account for a particular state. An example illustrates the application of this method. The authors thank L. A. Sholomov for his participating in discussions of the work, and for valuable advice, and A. P. Yevseyeva, Ye. A. Adoyan, and Z. F. Baranova for their assistance in carrying out the calculations. Orig. art. has: 7 formulas, 8 figures.

SUB CODE: 09,12/   SUBM DATE: 06Jun66/   ORIG REF: 005

Card 2/2

RASHEV, M.; KARICH, A.; MINCHEV, M.; ATANASOVA, D.

    Clinical aspects and etiopathogenesis of calcifying aortic
    stenosis. Suvrem. med., Sofia 7 no.5:31-36 1956.

    1. Iz Katedrata po fakultetska terapiia pri VMI I. P. Pavlov--
    Plovdiv (Zav. katedrata: prof. M. Rashev)
        (AORTA, stenosis,
           with calcification of valves & arch (Bul))

ATANASOVA, D.; KARICH, Al.

    Diverticulitis of the stomach with report of a case. Suvrem. med., Sofia
9 no.4:88-91 1958.

    1. Iz Katedrata po Vutreshni bolesti pri VMI I. P. Pavlov -- Plovdiv
(Vr. zavezhdashch katedrata: prof. L. Telcharov).
        (STOMACH, diverticula
           diverticulitis (Bul))

KARICHEVA, A. S. and NEKRASOV, A. S.

"Thermocatalytic Treatment of Petroleum Products," Trudy Inst. Nefti, No.6, 1955

Translation D 411563

KARICHEVA, V.

B-II-1

B C

Preparation of camphor from turpentine. B. N.
Rutovskii, V. N. Karicheva, T. P. Andreeva,
O. M. Klepikova, and L. N. Mogilevkina (J. Chem.
Ind. Russ., 1935, 12, 1177—1183).—Oven turpentine
(pinene fraction 40%) gives only 50% yields of camphor
when treated by the pinene hydrochloride or the tetra-
chlorophthalic acid procedure; isomerisation by
Tischtschenko's method (B., 1933, 953), using the
prepared clay as catalyst, gives a product containing
33—35% of camphene (I), indicating that fractions
other than the pinene one take part in formation of (I).
(I) is converted into isoborneol, and this into camphor,
by the action of basic Cu carbonate at 170—204°. A
scheme for the industrial prep. of camphor, based on
this process, is outlined. B. T.

KARICHEVA, V.N.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 6
Mar. 25, 1954
Organic Chemistry

Catalytic addition of hydrogen chloride to propylene in the gaseous phase. A. S. Nekrasov and V. N. Karicheva (1953) —Ratio of propylene to HCl was 1/1.2, temps. were 65-90. For vol. speed of 0.4, yield of 2-chloropropane was 7.8% at 60° and 60% at 100°; above 100°, yield decreased. For vol. speed of 43.6, there was no reaction below 100° at 100°, it was 3% at 150°; it was 85.7%, and above 150° yield decreased.
B. Z. Karich.

KARICHEVA, V. N.

USSR

3

Saponification of ethyl chloride in liquid phase. A. S. Nekrasov and V. N. Karicheva. *Trudy Inst. Nefti, Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 1, 17-31(1955).—Sapon. of EtCl (I) with Ca(OH)₂ water suspension (II) at 120-130° under pressure yields after 6 h., EtOH 80 and Et₂O 2.5% by wt. Into a 1000-cc. autoclave of Russian steel "2," provided with a 90-100 r.p.m. agitator were introduced 250-300 cc. of 10-15% I, cooled to 0°. 10-30 cc. cool I added, the autoclave was then closed and heated, and the agitator was started only after the required temp. (100-200°) was attained. In some of the tests I was introduced in a glass ampul which was broken when the agitator was started. The pressure in the autoclave rose always to a max. which depended on the charge and the temp., then gradually dropped to a value const. for the given temp. of the test. The max. attained pressure was 3.1 atm, and the residual one was 2.5-3 atm. After the test the autoclave was cooled, the residual pressure released into a gasmeter filled with a satd. soln. of NaCl, and the liquid in the autoclave distd. and fractionated; the ether fraction was taken at 35-40° and the alc. fraction at 78-98°. Anhyd. EtOH was detd. by a pycnometer. During a test which lasted 325 min. the yields at 100° were 50.7, at 150° 71.6, and at 200° 83.5% by wt. When the tests were made at 120° the yields after 325 min. were 81-82 and after 630 min. even 90% of EtOH. The residual gas contained 0.6-1.3% of unreacted I and also some CO₂ from CaCO₃ contained in lime. At 130° 2.5, at 150° 3.0, and at 170° 3.5% Et₂O was obtained. The residue in the autoclave contained an av. of 57.5% CaCl₂.

F. J. H.

Karicheva, V. N.

Thermocatalytic refining. A. S. Nekrasov and V. N. Karicheva. *Trudy Inst. Nefti.*, *Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 2, 51-56 (1953). The S content of gas oil can be reduced by 80% and of kerosine by 70% by treatment in the vapor phase at 420-50° and 110 atm. with a reduced Fe catalyst. Cracking takes place during desulfurization, and up to 50% of fractions with an end point of 200° are formed. A 2nd treatment of the refined distillate in the presence of fresh catalyst does not result in further desulfurization, either in the liquid or vapor phase. The Fe catalyst removes aliphatic S compds. and those in which S is not part of the ring.

B. Z. Kaiuk
gm LFH

NEKRASOV,A.S.; KARICHEVA,V.N.

Thermocatalytic refining of petroleum products. Trudy Inst.nefti
no.6:89-99 '55.   (MLRA 8:12)

(Petroleum--Refining)

NEKRASOV, A.S.; KARICHEVA, V.N.

Catalytic addition of hydrogen chloride to ethylene in the gas phase.
Trudy Inst.nefti 12:276-280 '58.   (MIRA 12:3)
        (Ethylene) (Hydrochloric acid) (Catalysis)

GAL'PERN, G.D.; KARICHEVA, V.N.; NEKRASOV, A.S.

Selection of adsorbents for the chromatographic separation of
concentrates of sulfur compounds and aromatic hydrocarbons. Khim.
sera-i azotorg.soed.sod.v neft.i nefteprod. 3:219-226 '60.
(MIRA 14:6)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR.
   (Adsorbents) (Sulfur organic compounds) (Hydrocarbons)

KAREV, V.N. [Kariev, V.M.]; KLYUCHAREV, A.P. [Kliuchariev, O.P.]; LISHENKO,
    L.G. [Lishenko, L.H.]; NAZAROVA, T.S.

Preparation of isotopic foils from ytterbium oxide. Ukr. fiz. zhur.
10 no.6:692-693 Je '65.   (MIRA 18:7)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN UkrSSR, Khar'kov.

KIRRET, Oskar Georgiyevich; KARIK, H., red.; KASEMETS, O., tekkhn. red.

[Chemical textile fibers] Keemilised tekstiilkiudained. Tallinn, Eest Riiklik Kirjastus, 1961. 229 p. [In Estorian] (MIRA 15:1)

(Textile fibers, Synthetic)

HUNGARY

IHASZ, Mihaly, FUSY, Jozsef, KARIKA, Gyula, and KISS, Istvan; Surgical Clinic No 2 (II. sz. Sebeszeti Klinika) of the College of Medicine (Orvostudomanyi Egyetem), Budapest.

"Anaphylactoid Reaction and Intestinal Mucosa"

Abstract: An anaphylactoid reaction was induced in dogs under chloralose narcosis by means of PVP (Subtosan "Specia") and the behavior of the intestinal mucosa was investigated with in situ methods. The substance has no local action on the mucosa. PVP injected into the mesenteric artery eliminates the chorionic automatism; a massive anemia is brought about and the mucus secretion is slightly increased. After intravenous injection the effect has a parallel and analogous course with the decrease in blood pressure. The mechanism of action of this phenomenon is attributed to the effect of the biogenic substances set free by PVP. 15 References, mainly Western. Manuscript received 29 Dec 65.

JONA, Istvan, dr.; FENYES, Zsuzsa, dr.; KARIKA, Zsigmond, dr.; LOKOS, Margit, dr.

The use of radioisotopes in the examination of the lymphatic system. Orv. hetil. 106 no.49:2325-2327 15 D ' 65

1. Orszagos Onkologiai Intezet, Rontgenlaboratorium es Izotop Osztaly.

HUNGARY

KARIKA, Dr Zsigmond, TARJAN, Dr Gyorgy, and FUZY, Dr Marton, National Institute of Oncology (Orszagos Onkologiai Intezet), Department of Radiology (Radiologiai Osztaly) (Director of Institute: Dr Janos VIKOL; Head of Department: Dr Ivan RODE).

"Clinical Importance of Profile Scanning"

Abstract [Authors' English summary]: The clinical possibilities of profile scintigraphy are outlined by authors on the basis of their material. The scintigrams presented were obtained by using the isotopes I-131, Au-198, Cr-51 and Fe-59. This method is suitable for the study of the distribution, transport and elimination of gamma-radiating isotopes ingested by the organism. Using a phantom with known activity, the isotope content of the organism, too, may be determined. 17 References, all W.stern.

Card 1/1

HUNGARY

KARIKA, Zsigmond, Dr, FENYES, Gyorgy (Mrs),Dr; National Oncological Institute, Isotope Department (Orszagos Onkologiai Intezet, Izotop Osztaly).

"Results With the Radioactive Iodide Treatment of Thyroid Carcinoma."

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] The authors discuss the experiences gained with the treatment of thyroid carcinoma with radioactive iodide. Primary, iodide-absorbing cases are absolute indications for this treatment. The extension of the treatment is recommended to iodide non-absorbing tumors which, on scintigraphic examination, show the existence of normally functioning thyroid matter. This stand is justified by the temporary improvement of half of the 26 cases belonging to this group which were treated with the isotope. The use of radioactive iodide should also be considered as a supportive measure in external radiation (X-ray, cobalt) treatments. 10 Hungarian, 13 Western references.

1/1

KARIKA, Zsigmond, dr., FENYES, Gyorgyne, dr

Our experiences with radioiodine treatment of thyroid cancer.
Orv. hetil. 104 no.27:1275-1278 Jl 7 '63.

(IODINE ISOTOPES, THERAPEUTIC)
(THYROID NEOPLASMS)

L 41612-66   EEC(k)-2/EWF(k)/EWT(1)/FBD/T   IJP(c)   RM/WW/GD

ACC NR: AT6017940   SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0031/0034

AUTHOR: Zheyenbayev, Zh.; Karikh, F. G.   5/

ORG: none   B+1

TITLE: Modulation of coherent light using a chopper

SOURCE: AN KirgSSR. Institut fiziki i matematiki. Vliyaniye primesey i strukturnykh defectov na svoystva nemetallicheskikh kristallov (The effect of impurities and structural defects on properties of nonmetallic crystals). Frunze, Izd-vo Ilim., 1965, 31-34

TOPIC TAGS: laser modulation, laser emission coherence, laser pumping/ ZG-10 audio generator

ABSTRACT: The authors describe a Q-switching system based on tilting the semitransparent mirror at a specified frequency. An advantage claimed for this modulation method is that during the time when the radiation is interrupted the pump energy is not wasted, but goes to increase the negative temperature of the laser medium. A special miniature mirror was constructed to interrupt the beam, and its vibration was by means of a piezoelectric element with an appreciable torsion moment. The vibration was produced by an audio generator (ZG-10). It was subsequently found that the use of a single piezoelectric crystal made operation above 4.8 kcs unstable, but the use of two crystals eliminated this shortcoming. Possible tests with such a setup and methods of investigating the character of the vibrator by photographing

Card 1/2

L 41612-66

ACC NR: AT6017940

the laser flash on a rotating film are briefly discussed. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/   SUBM DATE: 22Oct65

Card 2/2

ZHEYENBAY:W "hanvbek Zheyanbayevich· V^PTKH. F-1ih- Censovich:
LIBENSON, David Yakovlcvich [deceased]; FASHININ, Pavel
Pavlovich; ALYBAKOV, A., otv. red.

[Optical pumping and its technical application] Opticheskoe
nakachivanie i ego tekhnicheskoe primenenie. Frunze, Izd-
vo AN Kirgiz.SSR, 1964.   69 p.   (MIRA 17:5)

ZHELONKINA, L.; ZHEYENBAYEV, Zh.; KARIKH, F.G.; POLOVIKOV, A.I.;
ENGEL'SHT, V.S.

Simultaneous quantitative determination of silicon, carbon,
sulfur, phosphorus, manganese, and chromium in grey cast
iron using an ST-7 stylometer. Izv. AN Kir. SSR. Ser.
est. i tekh. nauk 5 no.6:99-104 '63.   (MIRA 17:5)

KARIKH, G.M., fel'dsher (Gagarino Lipetskoy oblasti)

Preventive inoculations for children. Fel'd. i akush. 26 no.7:53 Jl
'61.   (MIRA 14:7)
                              (VACCINATION)

GROMOVA, N.M.; SHURYGINA, L.M.; KARIKH, M.T.

Planning self-supporting pharmacies. Apt. delo 11 no.2:7-18 Mr-Ap
'62.   (MIRA 15:5

1. TSentral'nyy aptechnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.
                        (DRUGSTORES)

KARIKH, V.A., mashinist

Obstacles in the path of complete utilization of locomotive
systems. Elek. i tepl. tiaga no.5:37 My '63.   (MIRA 16:8)

1. Depo Chu Kazakhskoy dorogi.
         (Railroads—Rolling stock)

MEYERSON, A.B., kand. ekonom. nauk; ZOTOVA, A.S., inzh.; KARIKH, Yu.I., inzh.

Longterm organization of a motortruck unit. Avt. dor. 28 no.9:
23-24 S '65. (MIRA 18:10)

KARIKOV, N.V., aspirant

Investigation of thyroid function and of some indexes of pneumocardial
insufficiency in patients with pneumosclerosis. Sbor. trud. Kursk.
gos. med. inst. no.13:334-337 '58.
(MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz kliniki fakul'tetskoy terapii (zav. prof. Kh.N.Levitan)
Kurskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.
        (THYROID GLAND)   (LUNGS--DISEASES)

KARIMANOVIC, S.

First year of the existence of the Beograd Airport. Medum
transp. 9 no.7:487-488 Jl'63.

KARIMANOVIC, S.

Modernization of airport equipment and installations. Medun transp 9 no.10:685   O'63.

Kariman, V.I.

USSR/Theoretical Physics   B-6

Abs Jour   : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1957, No 10897

Author   : Kariman, V.I.
Inst   : Minsk Pedagogical Institute

Title   : Scattering Matrix for Particles with Arbitrary Spin.

Orig Pub   : Zh. eksperim. i teor. fiziki, 1956, 30, No 6, 1104-1111

Abstract   : The author considers the S matrix for particles with arbi-
               trary spin, interacting with an electromagnetic field.
               It is proposed that the particles are described by finite-
               dimensional relativistically-invariant equations in the
               Gel'fand-Yaglom form, with the energy density (in case of
               integer spin) or the charge density (in the case of half-
               integer spin) are positive definite. In order to avoid
               considerable difficulties, connected with the appearance
               of interaction terms that depend on the normals to the
               space-like surfaces in the representation, only the

Card 1/2

USSR/Theoretical Physics   B-6

Abs Jour   :   Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1957, No 10897

            Heisenberg representation is used in this work.

            In the first part of the article, the author gives expres-
            sions for the commutation relations, averaged over the va-
            cuum, and for the Green's functions for particles with ar-
            trary spin; the relations between these are discussed.

            In the second portion, following the Yang-Feldman idea
            (Yang, C.N., Feldman, D., Physical Review, 1950, $\underline{79}$, 972),
            the author determines the S matrix and shows that its ma-
            trix elements are constructed in accordance with the
            Feynman-Dyson rules.

Card 2/2

S/055/63/000/001/006/008
D251/D308

AUTHOR: Karimbayev, T. D.

TITLE: On the connection between forces, moments and defor-
               mations of shells under complex loading

PERIODICAL: Moscow. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya I. Matematika,
               Mekhanika, no. 1, 1963, 48-53

TEXT: The problem of the elastic-plastic stability of shells is
considered on the assumption that until the loss of stability the
shell is in a momentless stressed state and that the loading process
is simple. Applying the condition of incompressibility and the
Kirchhoff-Love hypothesis, the equations of the problem are set up
and integrated through the thickness of the shell. The analogous
equations for plates are established. For the evaluation of the
problem, four definite integrals must first be evaluated, and the
method for working these out is demonstrated, following A. A. Il'-
yushin. This procedure formulates the stressed state at the in-
stant of loss of stability.

Card 1/2

On the connection between ...   S/055/63/000/001/006/008
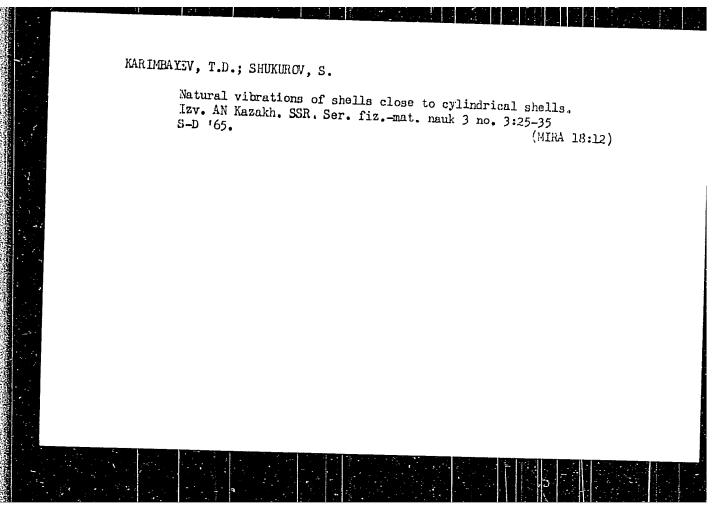   D251/D308

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra teorii uprugosti (Department of the Theory of
              Elasticity)

SUBMITTED: March 29, 1962

Card 2/2

KARIMBAYEV, T.D.; SHUKUROV, S.

Natural vibrations of shells close to cylindrical shells.
Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. nauk 3 no. 3:25-35
S-D '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

ACC NR: AP6034981

SOURCE CODE: UR/0361/65/000/003/0025/0035

AUTHOR: Karimbayev, T. D.; Shukurov, S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Natural oscillations of shells that differ little from cylindrical ones

SOURCE: AN KazSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, no. 3, 1965, 25-35

TOPIC TAGS: cylidric shell structure, shell structure dynamics, shell structure stability, shell vibration, thin shell structure

ABSTRACT: The authors indicate that no published paper deals with the analysis of the influence of the deviation of the shell from a circular cylinder, in spite of the fact that such a deviation is important in many applications. They therefore investigate the influence of axially-symmetrical deviations along a parabolic profile on the natural frequencies of thin nearly-cylindrical shells. The maximum deviation of the investigated shell from cylindrical is characterized by means of a small parameter in terms of which the equations for the components of the deformations, expressed in terms of the displacements, are expanded. The equations of motion for each element of the cell are determined from the corresponding stress-balance equations and are solved under appropriate boundary conditions. By way of an example, results of calculations are presented for the natural oscillations of an extensive class of shells with geometrical parameters R/h (R = radius, h = thickness) ranging from 100 to 2000, and R/ℓ (2ℓ = length) equal to 0.5, 1, and 1.5. The results show that the bending of the shell

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ACC NR: AP6034981

is more important for relatively thick shells, and that for shells of equal thickness the maximum influence of the deviation from cylindrical shape is observed for relatively short shells. The number of waves which are formed along the periphery in an ideal cylindrical shell is equal to the number of waves formed in a nearly-cylindrical shell. The results are equally applicable for shells with both outward and inward curvature. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 18 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/   SUBM DATE: 00/   ORIG REF: 004

Card 2/2

VASIN, R.A.; KARIMBAYEV, T.D.

    Applicability of some plasticity theories for describing
    complex processes of loading. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 1:Mat.,
    mekh. no.6:62-64 N-D '62.   (MIRA 16:2)

    1. Kafedra teorii uprugosti Moskovskogo universiteta.
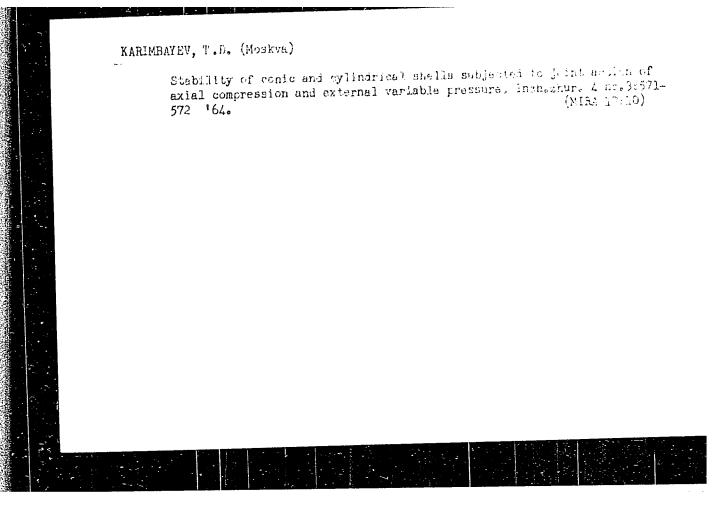   (Plasticity)
              (Strains and stresses)

L 9039-65   EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWA(h)/EWP(r)   Pf-4   ASD(f)/AFEC(p)
EM

ACCESSION NR: AP4043534   S/0258/64/004/003/0571/0572

AUTHOR: Karimbayev, T. D. (Moscow)   B

TITLE: Stability of conical and cylindrical shells under axial
compression combined with variable external pressure

SOURCE: Inzhenerny*y zhurnal, v. 4, no. 3, 1964, 571-572

TOPIC TAGS: conical shell, cylindrical shell, thin shell, shell
equilibrium, shell stability, shell buckling

ABSTRACT: The problem solved by Kh. M. Mushtari and A. V.
Sachenkov in the article "On the stability of circular cylindrical
and conical shells under axial compression combined with external
normal pressure" (Prikladnaya matematika i mekhanika, v. 18, no.
6, 1954) by applying the Nonlinear Theory of Elastic Shells (a
monograph by Kh. M. Mushtari and K. Z. Galimov, Kazan', 1957)
is generalized for the case of an external normal pressure dis-
tributed along the generator according to a given function. The
equilibrium of a frustum of a thin conical shell simply supported

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L 9039-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4043534

on both faces is analyzed by using the same initial set of
equilibrium equations, the boundary conditions, and the method
(Galevnin's) of solution as in the work mentioned. The expres-
sion for the critical normal pressure is derived. This formula is
valid in cases of a symmetrical pressure and of a pressure slowly
varying along the generatrix. For cases of sudden changes
causing local buckling supplementary investigations are necessary.
Orig. art. has: 6 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 01Apr63   ATD PRESS: 3105   ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AS   NO REF SOV: 002   OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

KARIMBAYEV, T. D.

On the relationship between stresses, moments and strains
under complex loading. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 1: Mat., mekh.
18 no.1:48-53 Ja-F '63.   (MIRA 16:1)

1. Kafedra teorii uprugosti Moskovskogo universiteta.

                (Strains and stresses)
                (Elastic plates and shells)

KARIMBAYEV, T.D. (Moskva)

Stability of conic and cylindrical shells subjected to joint action of axial compression and external variable pressure. Inzh.zhur. 4 no.3:571-572 '64.
(MIRA 17:10)

ACC NR: AT7002811   SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0040/0045

AUTHOR: Karimberdyyeva, S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Comparison of baroclinic and barotropic models

SOURCE: AN UzSSR. Institut matematiki. Resheniye uravneniy gidrotermodinamiki primenitel'no k zadacham meteorologii (Solution of equations in hydrothermodynamics applied to problems in meteorology) Tashkent, Izd-vo FAN UzSSR, 1966, 40-45

TOPIC TAGS: weather forecasting, atmospheric model, Poisson equation, isobar, weather map, wind, atmospheric pressure

ABSTRACT: The problem of pressure forecasting in a barotropic atmosphere is examined, using a two-level atmospheric model for realization of the numerical scheme. The isobaric surface at 700 mb is used as the middle level in the barotropic model in a rectangular region of 24 x 18 points; 300- and 700-mb surfaces are used in the two-level model. The method of finite differences is applied to solve the problem. For the middle level

$$\Delta \frac{\partial H}{\partial t} = -\frac{g}{l}(H, \Delta H) - \beta \frac{\partial H}{\partial x}.$$

For the two-level model

$$\Delta \tau - \frac{2l^2}{c^2}\tau = -\frac{P_0 \tilde{u} g^2}{c^2}\left(H_2, \frac{\Delta H_l}{l} + l\right).$$

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ACC NR: AT7002811

$$\Delta\frac{\partial H_1}{\partial t} = -\left\{\left[\frac{g}{l}(H_1, \Delta H_1) + \beta\frac{\partial H_1}{\partial x}\right] - \frac{2l^2}{P_0 g}\tau_2 - \right.$$

$$\left. -\frac{1}{P_0}\left(\frac{\partial H_2}{\partial x}\cdot\frac{\partial \tau_2}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial H_2}{\partial y}\cdot\frac{\partial \tau_2}{\partial y}\right)\right\},$$

$$\Delta\frac{\partial H_3}{\partial t} = -\left\{\left[\frac{g}{l}(H_3, \Delta H_3) + \beta\frac{\partial H_3}{\partial x}\right] + \frac{2l^2}{P_0 g}\tau_2 - \right.$$

$$\left. -\frac{1}{P_0}\left(\frac{\partial H_2}{\partial x}\cdot\frac{\partial \tau_2}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial H_2}{\partial y}\cdot\frac{\partial \tau_2}{\partial y}\right)\right\},$$

where H_1 is the height of the 300-mb isobaric surface; H_3 is the height of the 700-mb isobaric surface; τ_2 – the vertical currents of the 500-mb surface; and

$$H_2 = H_1 - H_3;$$

$$H_4 = H_1 + H_3;$$

$$\tau = \frac{1}{2}.$$

Poisson and Helmholtz equations are obtained. The baroclinic model is found to give a better forecast. Orig. art. has: 10 formulas, 2 maps, and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 04, 12/ SUBM DATE: 26May66/ ORIG REF: 002

Card 2/2

Karimberdyyeva, S.

S/166/60/000/03/06/011
C111/C222

AUTHORS: Gubin, V.I. and Karimbordyyeva, S.

TITLE: Forecast of the Height AT - 700 With the Aid of the Electronic
Computer "Ural"

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk Uzbekskoy SSR, Seriya fiziko-matemati-
cheskikh nauk, 1960, No. 3, pp. 38 - 43

TEXT: The authors consider a scheme for the forecast of the geopotential
height 700 mb of the isobaric surface with the aid of the electronic computer
"Ural" of the Research Center of the Institute of Mathematics AS Uz SSR. The
barotropic atmospheric model is used. The comparison of the calculated and
the real sinoptical situation for November 15, 1954 yields a partial
agreement.
There are 2 figures and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut matematiki imeni V.I. Romanovskogo AN Uz SSR
(Institute of Mathematics imeni V.I. Romanovskiy AS Uz SSR)

SUBMITTED: January 27, 1960
Card 1/1

ACCESSION NO: AP4013019

S/0166/63/000/006/0007/0013

AUTHOR: Karimberdiyeva, S.

TITLE: Estimation of error for the solution of the Poisson equation by various methods

SOURCE: AN UzSSR. Izv. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, no. 6, 1963, 7-13

TOPIC TAGS: Poisson equation, solution error, weather forecast, Laplacian operator

ABSTRACT: Solutions of the Poisson equation, $\Delta u = F$ are found by replacing the Laplacian operator by finite difference relationships. Formulas are presented for computation of the solution using values of F at 5, 9, and 25 points. The accuracy of the formulas is examined by representing F in the form of a single wave for which the exact solution is known. The numerical solutions obtained from the formulas are compared in a table with the exact solution. Orig. art. has: 53 equations, 1 diagram, 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut matematiki AN UzSSR (Institute of Mathematics AN UzSSR)

Card 1/2

SADYKOV, A.S.,akademik; PAKUDINA, Z.P.; BUZITSKOVA, Ye.P.; GULI-KEVKHYAN, A.Sh.; KARIMDZHANOV, A.; ISAYEV, Kh.

Accumulation dynamics of the reducing sugars, organic acids, pectic and tanning substances in the leaves and locks of some varieties of cotton. Uzb.khim.zhur. no.6:41-48 '58.

(MIRA 12:2)

1. AN UzSSR (for Sadykov). 2. Institut khimii rastitel'nykh veshchestv AN UzSSR (for all).
      (Cotton)   (Biochemistry)

KARIMDZHANOV, A.,   SADYKOV, A.S.,   (USSR)

"Tannins of the Cotton Plant."

Report presented at the 5th Int'l. Biochemistry Congress,
Moscow, 10-16 Aug. 1961.

KARIMDZHANOV, A., kand.med.nauk

Composition of plasma protein in hypertension patients treated with the electrical field of ultra-high frequency and diathermy. Med. zhur. Uzb. no.5:42-45 My '61.   (MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz kafedry fizioterapii Tashkentskogo gosudarstvennogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
            (HYPERTENSION)   (BLOOD PROTEINS)
                    (ELECTROTHERAPEUTICS)

KARIMDZHANOV, A., dotsent

Secretory and excretory functions of the stomach in
chronic cholecystitis. Med. zhur. Uzb. no.9:19-22 S '62.
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy terapii lechebnogo fakul'teta
(zav. - prof. A.A. Askarov) Tashkentskogo gosudarstvennogo
meditsinskogo instituta i kafedry fizioterapii (zav. -
dotsent M.A. Ter-Akopyan) Tashkentskogo instituta usover-
shenstvovaniya vrachey.

KARIMDZHANOV, A.K.; ISMAILOV, A.I.; SADYKOV, A.S.

Formation of phenol compounds in cotton shoots. Khim. prirod.
soed. no.5:350-353 '65.   (MIRA 18:12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii i tekhnologii
khlopkovoy tsellyulozy Gosudarstvennogo komiteta khimicheskoy
promyshlennosti pri Gosplane SSSR, Tashkent. Submitted
December 25, 1964.

Ж.Р. Зимидзнинов, А.К.

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - Blood Circulation.   V-5

Author   : A.K. Karimdzhanov
Inst   : -
Title   : Blood Capillaries' Permeability in Patients with
               Hypertonia.

Abstract   : In 100 patients with hypertonia (HD), the permeability
               of blood capillaries (PC) was studied by the method of
               Lendis and that of G.D. Zalesskiy. We used as indices
               of PC the volume of capillary filtrate and its contents
               of proteins and of its fractions (determined by the ther-
               mophotoelectricometric method). In 80 patients, we ob-
               served an increased PC: in 45.4% of the patients in the
               first phase of HD, in 87.9% of those in the second phase,
               in 77% of those in the third phase and in 100% of those
               in the fourth phase. We observed a certain parallelism

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               between the phase of HD and the degree of PC. We did
               not observe a complete parallelism between the volume
               of capillary filtrate and the concentration in it of
               proteins, probably because of the different degrees of
               PC for plasma and for proteins. We observed a higher
               concentration of proteins in the filtrate in patients
               with an acute HD and a poor prognosis. It is suggested
               to use the test for PC as a diagnostical and prognosti-
               cal one in HD.

Card 2/2

KARIMDZHANOV, A.K.; SADYKOV, A.S.; ISMAILOV, A.I.

Composition of tanning materials in cotton infected by Verticillium dahliae wilt. Nauch.trudy TashGU no.263.Khim.nauki no.13:98-103 '64.
(MIRA 18:8)

KARIMDZHANOV, A.K., kand.med.nauk

Blood protein fractions in hypertension patients. Med.zhur.Uzb.
no.12:60-63 D '58.   (MIRA 13:7)

1. Iz kursa fizioterapii i elektrokardiografii Tashkentskogo
gosudarstvennogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (nauchnyy
rukovoditel' - prof. D.A. Kogan).
          (BLOOD PROTEINS)   (HYPERTENSION)

SADYKOV, A.S., akademik; KARIMDZHANOV, A.K.

Determination of the characteristics of tanning materials obtained from the cotton plant, using paper chromatography.   Uzb. khim. zhur. no.1:52-56 '60.   (MIRA 14:4)

1. Institut khimii polimerov AN UzSSR.
                    (Tanning materials)
                    (Paper chromatography)

SADYKOV, A.S., akademik; KARIMDZHANOV, A.K.; ISMAILOV, A.I.; RAKHIMKHANOV, Z.B.

Tannins in a cotton plant contaminated by verticilliose wilt. Dokl.
AN Uz. SSR 20 no.1:22-25 '63.   (MIRA 16:6)

1. Institut khimii polimerov AN Uzbekskoy SSR. 2. AN Uzbekskoy SSR
(for Sadykov).
                          (Cotton wilt) (Tannins)

ZAPROMETOV, M.N.; KARIMDZHANOV, A.K.

Separation of (+)-catechol from the cotton plant. Dokl. AN SSSR 158
no.3:726-729 S '64.
(MIRA 17:10)

1. Institut fiziologii rasteniy im. K.A.Timiryazeva AN SSSR i Institut
khimii polimerov AN UzSSR.

KARIMDZHANOVA, KH.

USSR/Pharmacology and Toxicology. Chemotherapeutic Preparations.   V
          Antituberculotic Agents.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 19, 1958, 90002.

Author : Karimdzhanova, Kh.
Inst   : Uzbek Scientific Research Tuberculosis Institute.
Title   : Tubazid in the Therapy of Tuberculosis.

Orig Pub: Sb. tr. Uzb. n-i. tuberk. in-ta, 1957, 3, 91-95.

Abstract: Tubazid (Isoniazid; I) is more toxic than phthiva-
          zid. I therapy was instituted in 73 patients with
          pulmonary tuberculosis and tuberculous meningitis
          who did not tolerate streptomycin. The dose was
          0.1 g three times daily, orally. Patients with
          tuberculous meningitis were given 0.1 g of I intra-
          thecally. The general condition improved in the

Card   : 1/3

KARIMDZHANOVA, Kh., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Tubazid in the treatment of tuberculosis. Sbor. trud. Uz. nauch.-
issl. tub. inst. 3:91-95 '57.   (MIRA 14:5)
          (TUBERCULOSIS)   (ISONICOTINIC ACID)

KARIMDZHANOVA Kh. K.   (USSR)

"Copper and Cobalt Contents of the Blood Serum of Patients with
Pulmonary Tuberculosis before and after Drug Treatment."

Report presented at the 5th Int'l Biochemistry Congress,
Moscow, 10-16 Aug. 1961